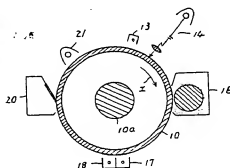


(54) IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

- (11) 1-276186 (A) (43) 6.11.1989 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 63-104013 (22) 28.4.1988
 (71) TOSHIBA CORP(1) (72) TATSUYA IKESUE
 (51) Int. Cl. G03G21/00

PURPOSE: To obtain an excellent image which has neither fogging nor a decrease in density by providing a heating device nearby an organic photoconductor which is charged electrostatically and positively and holding the temperature of said organic photoconductor at constant temperature or higher.

CONSTITUTION: A photosensitive body 10 incorporates a heater lamp 10a so as to hold its surface temperature at a prescribed temperature or higher. When a power switch is turned on, a lamp 10 is lighted and the photosensitive body 10 is heated to the prescribed temperature. When copying operation is started, the photosensitive body 10 is rotated as shown by an arrow (x) and charged uniformly and positively to enter an exposure process. At this time, the photosensitive body 10 is heated to the prescribed temperature to improve the mobility of positive holes and reduce trapped positive holes, thereby increasing accumulated charges in the photosensitive body 10. Consequently, neither the fogging nor the decrease in density is caused even after repetitive copying operation and a copy image of the same good quality as initial quality is obtained.

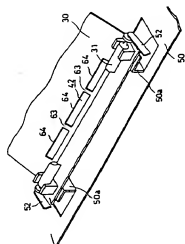


(54) IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

- (11) 1-276187 (A) (43) 6.11.1989 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 63-104119 (22) 28.4.1988
 (71) TOSHIBA CORP(1) (72) HAJIME TAGAWA(4)
 (51) Int. Cl. G03G21/00, G03G15/04

PURPOSE: To prevent a reflection defect and a vibrational sound due to the deformation of a reflector by forming a destaticizing light transmission window in the reflector by slits which have reinforcing ribs.

CONSTITUTION: A destaticizing device is so constituted as to guide part of light from the exposure lamp 31 of an exposure device out of the destaticizing transmission window 41 formed in the reflector 30 and projects it on a photosensitive body. The exposure device is unitized by incorporating respective components in an optical system frame 50. The reflector 30 is fitted on the top surface of this frame 50. The window 41 is composed of the slits 64 ... which are partitioned discontinuously by the reinforcing ribs 63. Consequently, part of the light from the lamp 31 can be guided to a photosensitive body without spoiling the rigidity of the reflector 30. Then neither the reflection defect nor vibrational sound due to the deformation of the reflector 30 are generated.



(54) ENCIPHERING SYSTEM

- (11) 1-276189 (A) (43) 6.11.1989 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 63-103919 (22) 28.4.1988
 (71) HITACHI LTD(1) (72) KAZUO TAKARAGI(2)
 (51) Int. Cl. G09C1/00

PURPOSE: To improve the efficiency of enciphering conversion with high-level random property by performing inversion processing for character conversion and data disturbance by combining operation for shifting only specific bits cyclically to the right or left.

CONSTITUTION: A 64-bit normal sentence 101 and key data 100 consisting of 64×4 bits = 256 bits are inputted to a microcomputer 102. The computer 102 combines the processing for shifting 32-bit data cyclically to the left or right by 2^n bits ($n \geq 2$ or 16 bits in this case) in the order of an instruction of a program 103 to perform the inversion and conversion processing for data to be enciphered, and outputs a 64-bit enciphered sentence 104 as its result. Consequently, the enciphering conversion with high-level random property is performed efficiently.

